the Interior of South America. The President's Message will probably con tain several important recommendations to Congress relative to the forming of commer-cial treaties with the inner provinces of South America, and the acknowledgment of the independence of the republic of Paraguay .-This subject has occupied the recent attention of the Secretary of State, and in accordance with his expanded views, on the subject of commercial treaties, our Scuthern continent, with its almost unknown and unexplored interior provinces, will be opened to our commerce, and its rich productions returned in exchange for our manufactures and mechanical improvements.

Paraguay is now a republic, and their Congress has applied to this government for the recognition of their independence, which has been declared since the death of the dictator, Dr. Francia. This republic is the most extensive and populous, and the most plenti-ful and rich in its productions in South America; and bounding, as it does, on the central and southern provinces of Brazil, and on the Argentine and Bolivian Republics, it is almost needless to enterinto any description to commercial men of its natural and rare advantages. The navigation of the river Parana, which, together with the Uraguay, unites to form the Rio de la Plata, is unimpeded for a distance of fifteen hundred miles, and ships of a large size can navigate its waters, although steam vessels would possess superior advan-tages in conveying the products of this immense country to certain points where foreign vessel could receive them. These streams, in connection with the Paraguay, pass through, and bound seven large provinces, of at least sixty thousand square miles in extent, with neither of which, except Buenos Ayres, have the United States had any intercourse.
The Republic of Paraguay, which contains over a million of souls, and has an extent of full fifteen thousand square miles, has been for thirty years under the despotic influence of the now de-ceased Francia, almost entirely excluded from any intercourse even with their nearest neighbors. Its productions, and that of the surrounding provinces of Bohvia, &c., consist of herds of cattle, horses and mules, that cover their plains, from which the export of hides would be enormous. Its tobacco is equal to that of Cuba. Sugar cane and coffee are indigenous to the soil and indigo and cotton grow in abundance. In drugs, it produces the castor nut, Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, rheubarb, jalap, guaiacum, copaiba, cochineal, &c., and the Indian rubber tree, the gum of which now forms such an article of use, is a native of its forests. Coarse wool is in great abundance, and the Yerba-Mate, or Paraguay tea, is as much in general use throughout the provinces of La Plata, Chile, and many parts of Peru, as the teas of China are in this coun ry and Europe. This province has been claimed by Governor

Rosas, of Buenos Ayres, as a part of the Argentine Confederation; but their recent declaration of independence, and establishment of a national flag, puts an end to his assumption. Since then, the government of Buenos Ayres have partially contended for the control of the entrance of the rivers Parana and Uruguay, and have in sisted upon the right to govern their navigation; but, in this advanced state of international liberty, it is presumed that they will not continue to withhold from other countries advantages that they are not capable of improving themselves. A free navigation of these immense streams, with their tribu taries, would open a market for our coarse cot tons, and other productions of immense value to our country. The introduction of steam upon the Miesissippi, but a few short years since, caused villages, towns and cities to spring up, and form the centering points for the deposit of the products of the interior, from which, and the increase of population, State upon State has been brought into the Union. This was produced by the introduction of steam, the provinces and republics bordering on the Parana, which in extent is full half the length of the Mississippi, are already densely populated, and numerous towns and villages are located upon its shores.

The recent return from Buenos Ayres of the "Enterprize," under command of Lieutenant J. M. Watson, and important and interesting information communicated by him the State Department, has called attention to this subject, and it is presumed that a di-plomatic agent will be sent to Paraguay to open a new field to the enterprise of this nation, and thus add another link to the great chain of its com-

CRUMBS OF BRAN BREAD FOR THE APPLICTED Horace Greeley is very earnest and persevering in showing that New York was not lost by the unfaithfulness of the whigs; but he confirms every view presented by us of the dangers which threatened his party, during the progress of the campaign. Yet Horace bitterly denounced us at the time for telling the truth. Poor Horace! His whig friends wont listen to the voice of the charmer, and as they refuse to be comforted, cooly turn round upon him and aver that his sad miscalculations of the strength and prospects of the whigs blinded them to their danger, and had no small influence in producing their defeat. Horace in this dilemma has betaken himself to philosophy, and has engaged one of the most distinguished Swedenborgians in the country to enlighten the readers of the Tribune, while he himself pays some attention to Fourrierism, which has latterly been in rather a declining state, whilst the chief apostle was engaged in saving the country. Apostle Brisbane will be back by and by from Paris, with some fresh ideas, so we shall soon again have Paul planting and Apollos watering in the vineyard of humbug and folly.

RELIEF OF THE POOR .- We publish in another column an address just issued by an association recently organized in this city for the relief of the poor. We have been long desirous of seeing an institution of this kind established, and from the character of the benevelent individuals who have now united in the effort, we are encouraged to hope that the society may be the means of extending aid to many of our fellow beings who have been visited with adversity, and are suffering all the pangs of extreme poverty. In a large city like this, there are always great numbers who are living in a state of the greatest penury and physical destitution. In the alleys and by-ways of this crowded metropolis scenes are daily presented at which hu-manity shudders. In hunger and cold, and nakedness thousands of our fellow creatures are calling on us for aid, and many, we are confident, would gladly respond to the appeal, if they knew any mode in which their charity could be efficiently extended.
This society now affords an opportunity, to all who are thus mercifully disposed, to follow out the wishes of their hearts. We trust that it will be liberally and extensively patronized. If those whom the beneficent author of all good has blessed with abundance, were to discharge their duty in ministering to the relief of the poor and indigent, much of the vice and crime which exist in society would be prevented. But it is not necessary to dwell on this theme. We have placed the address of the society before the public, and that will be we are encouraged to hope, sufficient to procure abundant sympathy and support to the benevolen citizens who have thus associated themselves toge-

WHAT'S THE MATTER ?- We perceive that "S. Sammons" the great "native" orator has resigned his office of Corperation Attorney. What's the matter ?

Since the late election, a new element appears to have infused itself into fashionable movements in litical, sporting, fighting, swaggering clubs into fashionable and social re unions, that bid fair already to give tone and character to all the movements of the bear monde. The " Empire Club has taken a prominent position in this singularly interesting movement; and, indeed, it is only reasonable and proper that an association, so distin-guished in its former character, should now be equally active, and prominent in the lists of ele-gance, fashion, and gallantry.

The whig clubs have also suffered a similar

transformation, which may be likened to that to which, according to the immortal Fourier, and Horace Greeley, his faithful disciple in philosophy and bran-pudding, the human soul is sub-ject, when it shuffles off this mortal coil, laying aside all its gross and defiled incumbrances, and becoming a pure, ethereal "aroma," which floats about in the atmosphere, until it sgain changes its character and takes up its abode in a tabernacle of flesh, and returns to the miry ways of this uncelestial world; just as these clubs may one day resolve themselves into their original elements of rowdyism and brandy-smashers. At present, however, they are all quite devoted to the re-organization of fashionable life in the metropolis, and we perceive that the "Young Whig Guard" have made arrangements for a grand ball at the "New York Hotel," on the 23d proximo, which is to eclipse even that of the "Empires" at old Tam-

The Irish Repealers have also caught the prevailing infection, and instead of crowded, suffocating, perspiring and inflammatory meetings at Washington Hall they are giving a series of elegant "assemblies" at Niblo's magnificent saloon. Their ball, on Monday night, was one of the most brilliant and recherché assemblages ever seen in this city. About eight hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, and the beauty of the women—the intoxication of the music -the brilliancy of the chandeliers-the liveliness of the jigs-the flavor of the cysters-the profusion of the champaigne—the gaiety and enjoyment of the whole scene, could be adequately described only by one of the drawing-room literati, who can write a column of transcendental prose on the instep of a ballet girl, or their emctions on gazing at the eye-lash of a prima donna. A glance at the Repeal ball, however, convinced us of two facts that the approaching season is going to be one of unusual excitement in the fashionable world, and that Niblo's saloon, with its superb suite of drawing and supper rooms and spacious gallery, will, in all probability, be the favorite ball-room in this

TEMPERANCE LECTURING.-The way in which the system of "temperance lecturing" is conducted is rather amusing. It appears that the lecturers, who are generally young men of good address, and capable of talking fluently to a popular audience, are hired for a specified time by the agents of some of the societies, or by individuals, in the way of a speculation, and then let out at so much a night, or a collection is taken up after the lecture, which the "proprietor" puts into his pocket.

From all that we have been able to learn of the working of this system, we are inclined to believe that it has not contributed to the prosperity of the great temperance reformation. On the contrary, we are disposed to think that to this system may, in a great measure, be attributed the decline which has unhappily been visible for the last few years in the progress of the temperance cause. In some cases the lecturers have not been persons of that established and consistent moral character which was indispensible in the successful and reputable pursuit of their avocation. The work of advocating temperance has thus degenerated into a mere mercenary speculation, and temperance meetings been conducted, in too many instances, rather with a view of obtaining a large "collection," than of extending the blessings and triumphs of the temperance society. The whole subject of the present state and prospects of the temperance movement is altogether one of great interest, and we intend soon to recur to it, and examine it in all its aspects.

the evening of Sunday last, a gang of rowdies as sembled at the corner of Grand and Pitt streets, and attacked and insulted every female that passed. Their outrageous conduct continued until few watchmen who could be found, surrounded and apprehenced five or six of their number. The scoundrels were lodged in the Tombs, and on the following morning were brought before the Magistrate. What was done with them ? Why, they were each held to bail in \$100 to keep the peace and forthwith discharged! A more striking example of the powerless, inefficient, and farsical administration of criminal justice in this city could hardly be presented. Every one of these rowdies should have been sent to the Penitentiary for a twelve month. This is the "police reform" that the "natives" promised us. Next spring will show us the verdict which the respectable portion of the community have already pronounced on such unblushing infidelity to solemn and reiterated pled-

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE-ROWDVISM .- On

KNIPE AND FORK TOURISTS .- We are occasion ally much amused by the letters of a certain class of tourists, which are very often met with in the columns of the smaller fry of newspapers in this day of universal steam navigation. One of these peripatetics had in the Commercial Advertiser the other day, a long story of his voyage across the Atlantic, in which he dwelt chiefly on the breakfasts on board the steamship-the marvellous abilities and taste of the steward-and the remarkably fine beef and mutton met with on the dinner-tables of the English hotels. These travellers may be called the "knife and fork tourists," and their post-prandial lucubrations are after all about as valuable and entertaining as the other matter which appears in the newspapers in question.

THE JEWS .- The Israelites of Charleston have been, it appears, very much offended by a recent proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina, calling on the people of all denominations to keep Thanksgiving Day by assembling "at the respec-tive places of worship to offer up their devotions to God and the Redeemer of the world." The Jews aver that this was an insulting exclusion of themselves from participating in the religious services of the day. The Governor makes a very calm and sensible reply, and remarks that the Jews asked a little too much when they insisted that he should have made the invitation acceptable to them by striking out an allusion to the great corner stone of the Christian faith. The modesty and good sense of these Israelites appear to be pretty much on a par with those of Major Nouh, who endeavored to enlist the aid of the Christian world in returning the Jews to Palestine, by telling them that their religion was all imposture, and the Saviour whom they womhipped a humbug.

CHEAP POSTAGE.-Now is the time for all the friends of this great public measure of reform to prepare petitions to Congress. Let no time be lost. Let a united and energetic effort be made, and the measure may after all be carried through during the approaching session in spite of the obstinate stupidity of the head of the department, and the ukewarmness of the President. There is no need for any more talking about the matter. Now is the time for action-action-action.

NEW YORK LETTER WRITERS .- The National Inelligencer felicitates its readers on the engagement by it of another New York correspondent, who will give a synopsis of the contents of the morning papers, flat as dish-water, and only serving as the floating and appropriate medium of getting into print puffs of oyster-cellars and grog-shops. tunate readers!

ship Saratoga, Josiah Tattnall, Esq., Commander, from an eighteen month's cruise on the coast of Africa, twenty-four days from Porto Praya, and red in Lyn Haven Bay, Nov. 22, 1844.

Annexed is a list of her officers :- " Annexed is a list of her officers:—

Annexed is a list of her officers:—

Josaih Tuttinall, Commander; Samuel F. Hszurd, Lieutenant; Charles Heywood, do; Charles S. Boggs, do; Enoch G. Parrott, do; J. Curtis Wait, Acting Lieut; George Henry Cooper, Acting Master; Horatio Bridge, Parser; Horatio N. Glentworth, Surgeon; Isaac T. Doughty, Lieut of Marmes; Charles I. Bates, Assistant Surgeon; Oscar C. Bedger, Midshyman; Alexander A. Symmes, do; D. Augustus Chover, do; Ellicott D. Wall, do; Edmund W. Henry, do; Alexander W. Russell, Captain's Clerk; Henry P. Lunt, Boatawain; John Barr, Gunner; Benjamin B. Binchsted, Sallmaker; Luther Manson, Carpenter.

Passengers—Charles M. Armstrong, Lieutenant; Thomas Webb, Carpenter.

FROM BAHIA.-The British ship Iris, Bertram. arrived last night in forty days from Bahia. We learn from Mr. Ireland, a passenger, that a distur-bance had broken out at Maccia, the precise nature of which had not been ascertained at Bahia when he sailed. Two Brazilian men-of-war had been despatched to aid in suppressing the outbreak, which, it was believed, would be quieted with but

INTEMPERATE REFORMERS .- Some of the temperance people in Massachusetts are circulating petitions to the Legislature asking the traffic in intoxicating liquor to be made a State's prison offence. This is unwise. All reforms should be attempted with moderation and discretion. The temperance reform, in particular, ought to be managed temperately and calmly. Nothing is to be gained by violence. Prejudices to be encountered suc-cessfully, must be dealt with in a spirit of great kindness and conciliation. Long established usages, however pernicious, are not in all cases most successfully opposed, by high-handed and ultra measurcs. The evils of intemperance are deeply root ed in society, and their causes, numerous and powerful, are to be removed only by the exercise of great patience, perseverance, and a zeal always accompanied with discretion. In all moral reforms egislative enactments are of very doubtful efficacy. The work must go on quietly in the body of society itself, by means of reason, argument, and allpowerful good example.

More Pedestrianism .- A match of twelve miles for \$4000, is agreed to come off within two weeks, over the Beacon Course, Hoboken, between the Indian, Steeprock, and John Greenhalgh, the celebrated English pedestrian, who was third in the last great footrace. It will be then seen whether a son of the forest, or the studied tactician, will prevail in this great feat. Barlow, the successful competitor, refused to run again in this country, and sailed in the Roscius yesterday for his native land. No doubt he judged wisely in deeming that divided laurels were better than none, and therefore took what he got in preference to running the chance of losing all.

ITALIAN OPERA.-To-night the opera of Lucrezia Borgia is to be repeated, with the same "cast" as on Monday night. The musical and fashionable circles are quite in a fever discussing the merits of the prima donnas, Borghese and Pico. Two cliques are in rapid process of formation, and so hot and fierce is the controversy between them, that we are promised as much life and spirit and agreeable disputation before the curtain as there was behind it during the last season of the opera. Signora Pico looks exceedingly fascinating in the male costume of the character sustained by her in this opera, and the friendly rivalry between the two amiable opera queens gives to the performance of both a great deal of spirit. There will be, of course, another very crowded and brilliant house.

MR. H. PHILLIPS.-GRAND SACRED CONCERT This Evening.—This highly accomplished and ta-lented musician gives his only Sacred Concert this evening, in the Tabernacle, Broadway; and there is every reason to believe that the attendance will be tremendous. It is stated by those who have heard the "Song of Moses," that it surpasses all his other pieces. All the gems of the most oratories will be presented, in such style as they are seldom heard in this country, and only can be sung by a Phillips. By all means go early, if you are desirous of being comfortably seated.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S LECTURE.-This gentleman who has, in a few months, succeeded in making the art of elocution a popular, and even fashiona ble pursuit in our city, is engaged to deliver a lecture this evening at the Mercantile Library. The tainment; and we have no doubt that he will have numerous and most intelligent audience.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL .- Our readers will perceive in the advertising columns, that the commencement of this interesting course of lectures, has been postponed until next Monday evening. The first lecture, being introductory, will be free Students at law will do well to attend.

SALE OF PAINTINGS .- A sale of very choice and beautiful paintings commences this day, at 281 Broadway, among which are some rare specimens of the old masters; also some beautiful statuary, engravings, prints, &c. The sale will be well worth attending, if it is only for inspection.

MASSACHUSETTS OFFICIAL.—The aggregate vote aking the highest on each ticket, for Electors at

large is as follows:-Do. do. over all, 3,193.

CHIROGRAPHY .- It will be seen by an advertise ment in our columns, that Mr. Bristow, the celebrated writing master, has permanently established himself in this city. Those who wish to acquire the art of writing a beautiful hand, would do well to put themselves under his tuition.

## Literary Notices.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE-Israel Post, Astor House, Publisher-The December number of this elegant periodical contains an unusual variety of interesting matter. Amongst its contributors we new notice several of the most gifted and popular of our writers. The poetry especially is of a higher order than is usually met with in the magazines Amongst the prose articles, the sketch entitled 'True unto Death," is written with much spirit and a fine classic taste. Altogether the contents are of an agreeably diversified character, and particularly adapted to the drawing-room circle. The embellishments of this number, like those which have preceded them, are of high artistic excel lence, and much superior to most of those in the other magazines. The present number concludes the second volume of this monthly, which has now attained a very extended circulation.

THE HISTORY AND MYSTERY OF PUFFING-Leslie, Bowery.—This is a very elegantly got up vade mecum for all the lovers of "the weed." It is written with great spirit and lively humor.

JONES' MENAGERIE, FULTON AND ANN STREET. -A most interesting and novel exhibition has been opened by the worthy host of the Second Ward Hotel, as above, which is well worthy of inspection; the collection at present is not so very exis made up in quality. We shall be more minute in a future publication.

Dr. VALENTINE.-This gentleman is displaying his versatile talent at the Society Library, Broad way. He is well worth attending, independant of hearing Miss R. Shaw. There is fun and Music for Money.

Query-What has become of Mayor Harper's roject for the purification of the masses-cheap

03- The Law Courts adjourned on yesterday, in consequence of the death of Samuel Stevens, Esq . a very eminent member.

GRAND LARGENY-A HARD CASE -A mon n GRAND LANCENY—A HARD CASE —A man named Patricle Flynn was arrested by officers Conklin and Warren charged with having broken open a trunk belonging to one of the contractors on the Long Island Railroad and stealing therefrom \$220\$ It appears from the statemen made by Flynn that for some time past the workmen have been unable to obtain any money from the contractor until they were reduced to a state of absolute starvation when the men broke open the trunk and took the amount of money due to them and returned the balance, \$60 Flynn was committed for trial.

of money due to them and returned the balance, \$66. Flynn was committed for trial.

Fraud - A Countreprit Agent - James McDermot was arrested and committed for defrauding one Samuel Newell of \$1,50, by representing himself as the agent for the North sives steamboats, and taking from Mr. Newell the above sum for his passage money. On presenting himself on board the hoat, he at once found that he had been "done," and caused McDermot to be arrested.

Robbing a Countreman.—About a week since, Mr. Wm. McChesney, of New Jersey, visited the city, and by some means was robbed of \$63. The circumstances under which the robbery was committed, have remained a prolound mystery every since, but on Monday night officers Knapp and Conkin succeeded in arresting Henry Holmes and Mary Ann Lee, as the principals in the transaction, and they have been committed. It is therefore a fair inference that Mr. Mae was not sufficiently purticular in the choice of his associates, whilst in this vortex of sin and temptation.

Appears of themse own Noise.—The store of Mr. George T. Green, clothier, 112 Chatham as reet, had a narrow escape of being robbed on Monday night. On opening the store on Tuesday morning, the door was found to have been entirely smashed, and the jeweller, residing next door, states that he was awoke in the night by a loud hammering, but that he lay still and heard it continue for some time. As nothing was disturbed in the store, it is supposed that they were frightened by their own noise and decamped. Where was the watch?

Stabsing.—A colored girl, named Sarsh Jones, went into the ceilar at the corner of Cross and Orange streets, yesterday, and intruded into the box where a youth named Robert Cooper and others were seated, and because they declined her company, she drew fortha razor and infricted a severe wound on the left arm of Cooper. She was arrested by John Davis and stands committed.

Corner's Office, Nov. 26—Suden Daxin of Ansonal English and seated and because they declined was also because they declined her com

and inflicted a severe wound on the left arm of Cooper. She was arrested by John Davis and stands committed.

Coroner's Office, Nov. 26—Sudden Davis or A Paisonn.—An inquest was held yesterday at Blackwell's Island, on the body of Daniel D. Williams, aged 46, a native of New Hampshire. The deceased was committed from the Upper Police as a vagrant, an Monday last. He complained of being unwell, and died while being conveyed from the keeper's office to the hospital. Verdict—Death from dropsy of the chest.

His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Winship and Hasbrouck, presiding.

Nov. 26:—A Hog Carrier.—Thos. Smith, a very ill-looking negro, with a obsck eye, was charged with stealing a pig, which he was seen carrying through Washington Market. John Dunn lost a pig about the same time, and had no doubt it was stolen by the prisoner.

MAYOR—Now, Thomas, let us hear your story.

Paisoner—I don't know nothing about that man's pig, and as for this men's seeing me carrying one, why he might a seen me carrying twenty or thirty a day sometimes.

Mayor - Twenty or thirty a day!

MAYOR—I wenty or three years)

MAYOR—Well, Thomas, what did you do with this pig?

MAYOR—Well, Thomas, what did you do with this pig?

Palsoner—I know nothing about the pig.

MAYOR—Now, Thomas, you must have some market or these twenty or thirty pigs that you carry every day. for the second white for the second where do you live for the second white for the second with the second with

MAYOR—In Orange street—did you take the pigs there, Thomas?
PRISONER—I never took no pigs there.
MAYOR—Oh, you have no pigs in Orange street.—
(Laughiter.) Well, Thomas, we'll send you to the Penistentiary for one month. Have you ever been there?
PRISONER—No sir.
MAYOR—Ah! now conduct yourself we'll, Thomas.
Wanting a Chenge of Linen—Charles Murray, a little red faced man, with a very black beard, standing out in bold relief against the same, was charged by Louisa Hazle, a pretty little brunette, with stealing a shirt, which was hanging out to dry, and Miss Smith testified that she saw him take it and put it in his coat.

MAYOR—He took it off the line, did he Miss Hezle; did he make any spology for the inistake?
Witness—No, sir.
MAYOR—Well, Charles, have you any thing to say?
PRISONER—YOU see I just came from Hartford, and I happened to be in the street; the shirt was falling off the line, and I just took hold of it to throw it across, when this person charged me with stealing it.

MAYOR—Ah, but Charles, a lady says she saw you put it in your coat.

this person charged me with stealing it.

Mayor.—Ah, but Charles, a lady says she saw you put it in your coat.

Faison's.—Idid'nt do it.

Mayor.—How did you come from Hartford?

Paisoner.—In the steamboat, sir.

Mayor.—And you did'nt bring a change of linen with you, I suppose. (Laughter.) This is a bad introduction to the city, Charles; you should not follow such practices.

Paisoner.—I'm not given to them, sir.

Mayor.—Had you-any business in the lady's yard?

Paisoner.—No, sir.

Mayor.—Looking for ledgings, perhaps.

Faisoner.—No, sir.

Mayor.—You should know Charles, that these yards are not public places, and you have no right there. I am sorry you should have taken such a liberty, being a stranger. I shell send you up on the Island, Charles—you will have zeed warm quarters there for three months.

Taking the Pledge.—Thos. Prince, a gentleman of color, was charged by his wife. Elizabeth, a lady of rather a daker hue, with assaulting and battering her, but professed her willingness to forgive him this time.

Mayor.—Does he drink?

ELIZABETH.—Sometimes, sir.

Mayor.—And you drink too, I suppose?

ELIZABETH.—Sometimes, sir.

Mayor.—Well, now look here, we cant allow the case to go over, unless you sign the pledge, both of you. I suppose he is very effectionate when he is sober—(laughter)—but when he got's strunk, he does and know what he is sbout, ch? Thomas, will you sign the pledge?

Prisoner.—Yes, sir.

Mayor.—And keep it too?

PRISONER—Yes, sir.
Mayor—And keep it too?
PRISONER—Oh, yes sir.
ELIZADETH—He has signed it before, often.
Mayors—Now Elizabeth, you'll sign the pledge too, and see if you ca'nt get slong comfortably together. Where do you live, Elizabeth?

ELIZADETH—At 161 Duane street, sir.
Mayor—Well, cow remember Elizabeth, you have signed the pledge on the 26th of November, and I shall make enquiries about you bye and bye. There, now you can go.

The prisoner and his wife were taken in charge by Counselior Terhune, who promised to take them down to Mr. Morse, right off, and see that they fulfilled their promise.

"The Green Eyed Monster."—Laura Shields, a lady with a fractieus iniant nestling in her bosom, charged a little, snuffy, old Irishwoman, with having struck her, without any provocation, but merely giving as a reason for the blow, that the, Laura, had been to bed with her, Jane's husband, which Laura indignantly denied, inssnuch as she had got a husband oi her own, and did'nt want nobody else's.

to say?
FRISONER.—Place yer Honor. I can't speak—I've lost
my voice, all along of the water she threw over me.
Thereupon Jane recited a long history of her grievances,
the head and the tail of which it was difficult to comprehead. She, however, resolutely denied the jealousy.
MAYOR—Look here, Jane, can you sign the pledge?
PRISONER.—Ves. I can
MAYOR—Can you ke p it?

Maron-Well, Charles, what have you to say? This is very wrong.

Paisonas — I was told to run away with it.

Maron.—You were told, th; who told you?

Paisonas — A young man.

Maron.—Bo you did run away, and they outran you, th? What do you do for a living, Charles?

Paisonas — I drive a sand cart

Maron.—You had not your cart with you, then, had

PRISONER—No, sir.

MAYOR—Ah! you should have had your sand cart with
you. Charles; you will do better at that business then
at the other. Who was the young man that gave you
the cord!

the cord?
PRISONER—I don't know.
MAYOR—You don't know.
A young man you didn't know gives you some cord, and tells you to run away; that's a poor story, Charles. Now can't you get a living some other way, a nice looking boy like you? you had better fellow the sand cart than such practices. You must go to the Penitentiary for three months, Charles. Superior Court.

Before Judge Venderpoel.

Nov. 2a.—John Williams, a Swedish sailor, was brough
up by Mr. Nash on a habeas corpus. He had formerly
been imprisoned by the Swedish Conaul, on a charge o
mutinous conduct, and insolence to the captain. He
honor, the Judge, discharged him by mutual consent, h
having, through the Consul, made a suitable apology. U. S. Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

Nov. 26—The following is the list of Grand Jurors tho were empannelled, viz.:—Henry Andrew; William tegate; Charles Grane; John Clendenning; Quincy C. De Fove; Lewis Ford; John Jackson; James Jarvies; Enoch ewis; James Nicol; John Parsail; John Townsend, jr; foses B. Taylor; William M. Todd; Daniel Westerwell. Additional Grand Jurors—Stephen : tilwell; James Lee, oreman; James Mills; Peter Cooper, John E. Rese; Joeph Gorrdin; William S. Coe; Issac Tewnsend.

The Court opens to-morrow at 11 o'clook.

Before Judge Daily. Nov. 26 —This Court adjours ed in coneath of Councillor Samuel Stevens. Court Calendar—This Day. PLEAR.— Nos. 10, 27, 111, 29, 38, 33, 2, 9, 25, 28,

Common Pleas.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—Albany, Monday, Nov. 25—Present—Seaster Foster, presiding, and 22 other Senators. No 13.—Samuel Russell vs. the city of New York. This cause was set down for Tuesday of next week, and the argument to be limited to one day. No 23.—Issee Newton and al. vs. the city of Albany. Mr. 8. Stevens was heard for plaintiff in error. Mr. Ira Harris was heard for defending in error, Mr. 8. Stevens in reply.

Theatricals &c.

OLE BULL.-This great artiste arrived in this city yes Oth Bett.—Ins great arther arther at the carry betterday, and left sgain in the evening for Philadelphia, where he is engaged to perform with the Musical Fund Society on Thursday. From thence he will return to Boston, where he will again display his powers, for the benefit of Madame Arnault. Next week he gives con-

Dentit of Macanic Transitions of the State o The first concert by the Philharmonic Society of Bos-ton, on Saturday evening, was crowded to excess, and gave the most entire satisfaction. Ole Buil was most en

Mr. Forrest made his last appearance at the National on Monday evening, on which occasion he appeared in Shakspeare's tragedy of King Lear, and also in the Gla-Shakspeare's trugedy of King Lear, and also in the Gla-diator. He had a bumper house.

The original Ethiopian serdnaders are drawing well in

The Italian sisters, Signoras Marie and Pauline Silvain, with Signor Leraux, commenced their much admired exhibitions of statuary at Amory Hall, Boston, on Menday. They were very much admired.

Otto Motty, Mesdames Carroll and Smith, Barney Car roll, Thos, and Jas McVarland, John Smith, Henry Gard ner, Dan Rice, and other talent, are at the Albany amphi-

Mesars. Carlos, Peel, Brown and Julien, who style themselves "Les Freres Musicales" gave a concert at Washington on Monday evening.

Mrs. G. Burrett and Mr. Thompson, the comic dancer and pantominist, are re-engaged at the Boston Museum Mr. and Mrs. Wallack, and Tuthill, the actors, were all three passengers on board the steamer Chieftain, when he was wrecked on the 9th inst. on her way to New Orleans. They escaped with safety, after a world of peril, we learn.

we learn.

Messrs. Dinneford and Banuister are about to bring out
"Putnsm," at Albany.

Mrs. Kent, late of Cincinnati, made her first appearance as "Sally Scraggs" at the American Theatre, New
Orleans, on the evening of the 9th inst. She was well

Ellsler Brother is proving very attractive at Charles on, S. C.

ton, S. C.
Christy's Virginia Serenaders are holding forth pretty successfully at Columbus.
Mr. Anderson made his first sppearance at the Chesnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Monday evening. He was enthusiastically received by a very crowded house. It is stated that Welch's Olympic Theatre, Philadelphia, has hit upon a tide of success, unprecedented in the annals of any equestrian place of amusement before known in that city.
Mr. John Dunn made his second appearance at the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, to a crowded house. He was enthusiastically received.
M. Garreau is giving concerts at St. Louis. He is very highly spoken of.

College of Both Sexes.—The Oberlin (Ohio) Institute embraces both sexes. In theology it has 32 students; in the college department 141; of whom 29 are females. In the female department there are 148; they have altogether 292 males and 188 females. Ten professorships, one assistant principal, and one assistant principal for the females. The girls are said to be quite proficient and ready in Latin and Greek. A majority of the students pay their board by manual labor. All the expenses of the institution are small, compared with other institutions of the same standing.

Sin:

In the perusal of your paper of the 21st instant, under the head of "City Intelligence," there was a paragraph of a nurderous assault and battery committed on Mr. Holihan, fermilarly termed "Old Tom" Now, Sir, through your valuable journal I wish the public would suspend their opinion until I have a fair and impartiditial, and then I will convince them that I am perfect y innocent of the offence which my persecutors have arraigned against me.

We would call the attention of the ama teurs of the Fine Arts to the sale of the celebrated collection of Oil Paintings and Marble Statuary, which are to be disposed of at auction this evening, at six o'clock, at the Grantie Building, 28 Broadway, where they are now open for inspection. Admission free. The choicest gens of the gillery remain yet to be

tren of the deaf and dumb asylum, accompanied by the Princi-nal, Mr. Pest, are to visit this grand exhibition this afternoon, y invitation. We should much like to see the astonishment of hese little unfortunates, as they witness this truly astonishing arbition. Parents, remember this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

All Philadelphia Subscriptions to FRAID must be paid to the agents, Zieber & Co., 3 Laildings, 3d and Cheanut sta., where single copies may a stained daily at, lo'clock.

nembers of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, stabilished for the suppression of quackery, continue to direct heir particular attention to all diseases of a private nature, and

Cases forwarded to all parts of the Union
N. B.—A very liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
Office of the College, 35 Nassan street.
W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent-

W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent.

Frightful, Exeruciating and Avvful, Oh!

A Sorrowyll Story of Real. Life.—Haven't you seen him in Boodway, with the long, delicious, silky har, that waved es the wind blew, and the Boud and Bleeker street ladies longed to revel in the letty clusters with their snowy forked fingers? Did you ever hear that young man's story! Well, it is a fove tale. Foor fellow! the blaster hor; of a rich Boston family! I will not give you the particulars, 'is too sorrowful—suffect to say that at I mes his mind wanders. Do you know what gives such a particular charm to him that was once the "gless of fashion and the mould of form" Jones Coral Hair Restorative, and Jones' Italian Chemical Boap. Every Monday, at two o'clock, he may be seen walking into our friend Jones store, \$2 Chatham street, to get a bottle of his Oil; that slone gives his hair that criental brilliancy that sorrow has now turaed grey, and his skin that healthy, youthful clearness. It had refer to the cost is very trifling, viz: 38 cents to give you a good head of his rand a fine healthy, clear complexion Jones' Chemical Soap will cure crack d, chap'd, or tender skin; pimples blottes, freckley, tan, sunburn, morphew, or any ernotion; and clear, dark, yellow, or discolored skin, Jones' Coral Isia Restorative, sold for three shill ugs a bottle, will make the hair grow clean, and soften it—make it beautiful, and keep it so twice as long as any other preparation. Both are sold cheap at the sign of the American Eagle, 28 Chatham street; 223 Breadway, 3 State st., Boaton; 3 Ledger Buildiegs, Philadelpha. Mind, reader, unless you ask for Jones' Articles you will get useless counterfeits.

Constitutional Debility Cured.—The Tonic store, prepared by the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of city of New York, is confidently recommended for all cases debility produced by secret indulgence or stocess of any kind, as an invaluable emedy for importance, sterility, or barrenness, aleast depending on uni-formation; single bottles \$1 active formation; but on the confident of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, \$5 Nassau Nate of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, \$5 Nassau Set U.S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent.

Ricord & Parisian Alterative Mixture, for the rermanent care of p. imary or secondary syphilis, venered agrees, nodes, or any complaint produced by an injudicious use of mercury, or unstilled medical treatment. All persons suspecting a remercal taint remaining in their system should use this powerful mrifer without delay, as no person can consider bimself safe after baving the renerved disease, without thereastly cleanning the system with this justify celebrated alterative. Sold in single bottles at \$1 each, in cases of laif dozen at \$5; carefully packed and sent to all parts of the Union. Sold at the College of Medicine and Tharmany, & Nearus at

MONEY MARKET. Tuesday, Nov. 26—3 P. M.

Another blue day in Wall street. Quotations fell off om 1 to 3 per cent; Stonington declined 2½; Norwich Worcester 2½; Eric Raifroad 1½; Farmers' Loan 2½; ennsylvania 5's ½; \$120,000 Hilmois(6's 2½; Ohio 6's 1; entucky 6's ½; Morris Canal 2; Canton 2½; Long Island 1½; East Boston 1: United States Bank closed from 1½; East Boston 1: United States Bank closed from

land 14; East Boston 1; United States Bank closed firm at yesterday's prices. The sales were not very large. The stock market has, within a day or two, been very much affected by rumors, current in Wall street, touch-ing the nature of the advices recently received at Wash ington from Mexico and Texas, and the bears have taken advantage of the impression produced on the public mind to depress prices and destroy confidence, in which they have succeeded admirably. Operators in stocks, at this moment, are very sensitive, and are influenced by the slightest movement, and reports of every kind will no doubt be put in circulation to break down the market. The fancies are the only stocks affected by the reports, The lincies are the only stocks affected by the reports, and they will, for the next month or two, fluotuste from day to day full as much as they have for the past month. The market will not be again settled until after the adjournment of Congress. It would be well for those who wish to keep what money they may have, to keep clear of Wall street until the questions now agitating the public mind are disposed of.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, Connhas declared a dividend of three and a half nor case out.

as declared a dividend of three and a half per cent out

of the earnings of the last six months. The books of the New York and Erie railroad are ope

at No. 34 Wall street. The annexed report of the Columbia Railroad Compan

shows the receipts of the road to the 24th instant, within one week of the close of the fiscal year. The total for the year will not, probably, vary much from two hunds and thirty thousand dollars. Collection at the Oppice of the Philadelphia and Collection at the Oppice of the Philadelphia and Collection at Railway.

Amount at per last report, 12,899 66 113,65 13 226,655 19 Week ending Nov. 24,... 1,613 27 649 70 2,352 97

value transported in American and British bottoms. VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM BOSTON.

Domestic products, ... 212,639
Foreign products, ... 273,239
Foreign products, ... 27,329
Specie, ... 26,000

\$347,368 17,772 A very small portion of the exports from Bos

three months ending the 393 instant, amounted to \$411,-706. For the month, the receipts will not much exceed \$560,000, which is but a little more than one-third of the receipts for October. The importations have fallen of very rapidly within the past few weeks, and we have no doubt the revenue from customs will be smaller in De-cember than in November. This immense decline in the importations will reduce the surplus revenue very much, and do away with mony of the evils anticipated from any great accumulation of government deposits.— The government are not in want of funds after the lat of January, faither than to meet the current expenses, until 1803, when another instalment of the public debt amounting to \$7,000,000, becomes due. It is impossible at this early day, to tell what may transpire to in large importations in the spring, but so far as present in-dications go, we should judge that the value of next spring's importations would fall far below the value of last. Under the present tariff, the importations in one year have not fallen much short of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; we therefore see that the rate of duties does not act as a regulator of importations. It requires some other power to cheek the inflax of foreign manufactures. That power is vested in our banking institutions, and it depends entirely upon the course they adopt whether we shall be flooded with merchandise from abroad, or whether our imports shall be confined to the legitimate wants for consumption. The country is at this moment. full of goods Many of our importers have very large stocks, and business, for the season, is about ever. These goods must be paid for at prices much above the present market value, and severe losses must be the result. A large portion of the stocks will become still further depreciated before the opening of the spring trade. All these influences will work favorably towards keeping back the supply of goods in the spring, and it is possible the importations may be sufficiently reand it is possible the importations may be sufficiently reduced to allow the regular consumption to use up the surplus now in the market. The exportation of specie from this port, since last June, will not fall far short of six millions of dollars, and before the close of the year will probably be increased to eight or nine millions. A gradual and steady drain of the precious metals, from this country, must continue, unless our importations of foreign merchandise are rapidly and permanently reduced, and the balance of trade put on the other side of the ledger. We can spare, at this time, a few millions of dollars in

easily turned. We annex stable showing the value of the articles of British manufactures exported he United Kingdom from January 5th to

precious metals abroad, it may soon get too strong to be

otton manufactures. £11,038,895 9,410,835 10,702,439 12,
otton yarn. 4.509,976 4,969,030 4,766,433 4,
arthenware. 413,618 382,451 405,134
flast. 312,740 312,740
ard ware and cutlery. 1,129,455 934,286 1,099,766 1,
inen manufactures. 2,379,910 1,640,268 1,092,709 2,
inen yarn. 622,774 703,953 571,249 

Woolen manufactures 4,177,187 3,61,707 4,574,212 6,152,586 In 1842 and '42 the exportations from Great Britain were below those of 1841 and 1844, and the importations into this country, for these years, show corresponding fluctuations. The exports of cotton and woollen manufactures, for the same period in 1844, compared with the three previous years, have increased very much, produced, no doubt, in a great measure by the additional demand from this country. The principal portion of the additional amount of foreign merchandise imported into the United States so far, this year, is composed of the cotton, woollen, linen and slik manufactures of Europe. These manufactures find great competition in similar articles manufactured here, and the supply from all sources has been so great as find great competition in similar articles manufactured here, and the supply from all sources has been so great as to nerly destroy the market for all. Within the past year our local manufactures have been unusually active, and have turned out agreater quantity of goods than ever before manufactured in this country; these, with our large importations; have reduced prices below a remunerating point. We noticed, by the recent advices from Manchester, that the manufacture of domestics had been, in a great measure, abandoned. We are already able to com-pete with the world in the manufacture of this descrip-tion of goods. We are rapidly monopolizing the most important markets, and have even exported our domes-tics to the markets of Great Britain. Under any conties to the markets of Great Britain. Under any con-struction of the tariff our manufacturing interests must rapidly advance; having secured a solid foundation, they are nearly able to sustain themselves without the most trifling aid from government. The importation of raw cotton into Great Britain, for several years past, has fluctuated more than the value of the exports of manufact tuated more than the value of the exports of manufac-tured goods. The annexed table shows the quantity re-ceived from January 8th to September 8th of each year:— IMPORTATIONS OF RAW COTTON INTO GREAT BRITAIN. 1841. 1842. 1815. 1844. British possins, 18s., 33,068,986 1,571,085 20,315,105 4,376,403 Foreign do. ...282,847,171 312,223,401 430,774,438 359,123,720

Total pounds...315,916,037 357,794,439 461,089,863 402,512,123 This shows a very rapid increase up to this year, but the receipts for 1844, so far, show quite a falling off, but we have no doubt the returns for the full year will show an excess over previous years.

Old Stock Exch | Sti56 N Y State 7's, '49 | 1081, 475 shas Morris Canal | 510 do 5's, '60 | 905 | 100 East Boston Co | 27673 do 905 | 100 East Boston Co | 5000 do 905 | 50 Eric RR | 1000 Ohio 7's | 1024 | 100 do | 1000 Ohio 7's | 1024 | 100 do | 1000 Ohio 7's | 1024 | 100 do | 1000 Ohio 7's | 1024 | 100 do | 1000 Ohio 9's | 1025 | 59 do | 1000 do | 1000 Ohio 9's | 1000 do | 1000